

THE STABLES ON DECK.

IN THE BOER WAR

U. S. Mules Have Been a Powerful Agency.

MORE THAN 100,000 WERE SHIPPED

The Live Stock Quality Improves, but Not the Tenders.

By a stroke of the pen declaring live stock contraband of war this country could to the war in South Africa. We have mounted and remounted the British cavalry, supplied and resupplied the muscle to ove their artillery and furnished and refurnished them with pack trains. Texas has been drained of mules, and Kansas, Wyoming, Missouri and the other stocknearly depleted that the \$40 animals of many mules and horses as men have gone to the English army. One hundred and one thousand have been shipped from this country alone. And still a transport a week with a thousand or more head leaves New

the great commercial eye of all nations toward this country, but also attracted general diplomatic notice. Along with the gigantle purchases of livestock millions of dollars have been spent in fodder and lumber, in equipping large stockyards, hiring an army of laborers, veterinary surgeons carpenters and machinists and in maintain-

ing an official staff here. Gen. Samuel Pearson of the Boer army has been in this country since November last working diligently to put an end to this mule supply. The English drove him

here themselves. They cut off a small

upon the last animal crossing the gang-Welcome the Waves.

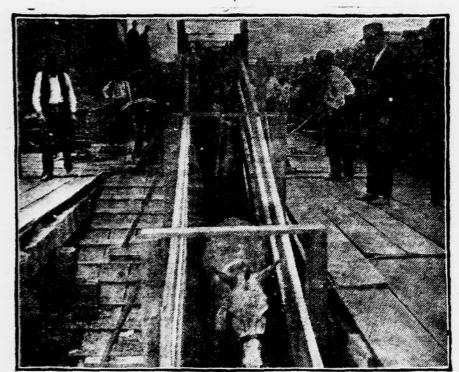
In rough weather the waves often roll in brough the holes in the sides and douse the animals, but that is a blessing, for in ong trips across the torrid zone the heat down in the hold becomes awful. The animals are packed closely side by side. There is "standing room only." A loss of 1) per cent on some trips in the summer is considered small. There is a veterinary sur-geon aboard each boat, and from seventyfive to one hundred muleteers. The latter, after feeding and watering the stock and cleaning the stalls each day, have to give a hand dosing the sick, binding the bruised sufferers from the ship's rolling and sing-ing up those too weak to stand longer. There is another task—that of hoisting over the dead. The transports seem to be known among, and spotted by, the great ishes. Porpoises, sharks and the like follow them LIFE. OF THE MULETEER for days, for they are sure of at least three good meals of mule per diem.

The swiftest vessels of the fleet make the

distance to Cape Town in twenty-eight days. By this time many of the poor creatures, from standing still so long, with not room to turn around, are too stiff to move and have to be lifted out of the stalls. They soon recover—those not too far gone and when they realize that they are again on terra firms they jump and buck with joy beyond control. But it is simply giving them another taste of life before the slaughter; for fever, insects and bullets make short work of them.

Occasionally storms are encountered that toss the ships about so that many of the beasts are maimed and crippled beyond re-covery or killed outright. The Corinthia encountered a gale that blew her upon a reef off Hayti in January, 1980. After five days' work in attempting to float her she was given up. More than a thousand mules were taken up on deck, and after their noses had been pointed toward land so that they might see and scent it, they were lowered overboard. Four hundred swam

Of late the percentage of loss among the animals has been growing less. At first any mule from 13 to 14 hands high or horse any mule from 13 to 14 hands high or horse wood having been bored out." from 14 to 16, sound of limb and in good condition, after three days' rest to recover from the railroad journey to New Orleans. now complete. In Kansas City, St. Louis, Dallas and Houston corrals for collection them there. are maintained. To these recruiting stations candidates are brought. Any that pass,



MULES DESCENDING FROM THE UPPER DECK.

party of which he was in command from be they one or fifty, are retained until the the rest of De Wet's forces and drove them number has grown large enough to warrant across the Portuguese border, the band the chartering of a train. Then they are scattering and reaching neutral ground by shipped to New Orleans, where stables that individual flight. The general came here will accommodate nearly 7,000 are operat-to conduct a legal campaign against his ed. Here they are assorted and gotten into New Orleans to stop the shipments, Judge Parlange decided, was not a matter the court could pass upon; it was for the cabinet to decide. Gen. Pearson was unsuccessstill at work, and is about to reopen the

England had officers in Austria, Portugal, Canada and the United States purchasing animals. All these stations were opened that no delay should be suffered, but the cost being from 50 to 100 per cent higher in the other countries and the much inferior, they were soon abandoned and entire reliance placed upon "the

Two months before the hostilities began

A Small Load First.

The first shipment sailed from Southport (just above New Orleans) October 10, 1899, a month before war was declared. The Prah carried out that day 671 mules-a small load. Subsequent shipments all ran higher. the City of Manchester, which sailed on the 21st of the following month, carrying the largest cargo of stock that ever sailed-2,080 mules and horses. Mules formed by far the largest part of all the shipments. Regular cattle ships could not be secured.

spare one. But the prices offered were sufficient to make the owners of a number of cotton carriers, then awaiting cargoes of the south's king staple at its king perturn them into equine transports. These ships are built almost airtight, so that it becomes master. Sheets of their steel sides were backed out above the water the rough pine, of which the stalls were

The growing live stock industry could not

His suit in the federal court at condition for shipment. The first assortants to stop the shipments, Judge ment is the sick and bruised from the well. The former are sent to the hospital department. They are exercised daily and fed up for the journey. Each animal is vaccinated. Then they are assorted for fitness for the various services. Each is number ed on the hoof and marked with a broad arrow, if for the heavy artillery, a small arrow for the light and a double cross for the cavalry. Those simply numbered go into the pack trains or are assigned to some other routine work.

Regular Hobo Excursions. With the muleteers the qualifications

have grown less rigid. At first at the offer of free transportation the officers could pick their men. All the discharged Spanish war soldiers who applied were chosen. But particular care was taken that they should not get near a Boer recruiting station. Finally when the South African enthusiasm began to wane the price had to be raised; return transportation was added. Later return transportation and \$15. But New Orleans was drained. Now hobos and tramps are enlisted from any old place. They get free transportation on the tops of the stock trains from as far away as Chicago; and the Britishers are scratching harder for them than they are for mules. It is interesting and pathetic to see the ant mals shipped, and it is amusing and ludi-erous to see the motley conglomeration of vagabonds. Besides what covers his hue, a red handkerchief slung over his shoulder generally contains the entire worldly outfit of the Americo-British muleteer of today. Each goes with the intention of letting the steel sides were installed to convey fresh air through the lower compartments. The nail, the lower compartments. The nail, is a land of free gold and diagonal convey free lower compartments. tination is a land of free gold and dia-monds. Each meets a sudden and sore awakening when once aboard ship.

The air sheets face forward and the vessels are required to be under way to force the draft. So the animals are loaded hurrledly (it generally requires about twelve hours) and the boat gotten off immediately

awakening when onice aboard ship.

The British officers were very much agitated the other day after one of the shipments left to see the name "Samuel Pearson" on the list of muleteers. It didn't seem possible that it could be their archive enemy, the Boer general. Yet they were revenue detective?"

prepared to fear almost anything from Boer strategy, and they were indeed relieved when the ship arrived at the other end safe. A hobo had shipped in alias.

DAMAGE BY TERMITES.

Injury Done to Houses in Hawaii by the Insects. Honolulu Star.

Look out for termites! The men who have been working on the alterations in the judiciary building have found some of the woodwork almost eaten away by them, and there are whole residences in the city that will have to be actually torn down, on account of the injuries done by the insects. Termites, according to the Standard Dictionary, are "a family of pseudo-neuropterous insects with a depressed ovate body. free head, equal membranaceous deciduous wings and four-joined tarsi, including white ants.

An insect with a definition like that ought to be able to do a good deal of damage, and the termites are doing it. Houses in Honolulu that are twenty-five or thirty years old are found to be in need of new woodwork in many places, and at least one large residence is about to be torn down because the pestiferous insects have ruined

it by boring and hollowing out the wood. Prof. Koebele and Mr. Perkins of the local bugology bureau have studied the termites, and say that there is no known preventive of their work. The bugs here are of two kinds, both imported and both thriving better in the climate of Hawaii than they did in California, which was the original home of the varieties here. When any woodwork is once well infested with the termites there is nothing to do but destroy it say the experts. stroy it, say the experts.

The insects do their destructive work un-

seen. They never work to the surface of the wood, but hollow it out until it is only a shell thin as paper. They tackle furni-ture and all wooden parts of buildings. Cases have been known in which the termites, in countries where they prosper even more than in Hawaii, have literally eaten Orleans.

This is by far the largest exportation of livestock for military purposes the world livestock for milita niture to collaps here," said Mr. Perkins, "Why, in some

> The work of the little insects may be seen in some of the banisters of the judiciary building and other old structures. Dry, hard wood, such as that used for furwas loaded for Cape Town. Now only an niture, seems to be specially attractive to animal with a tried constitution is sent, the termites. The insects are quite numerous in California, but are not so destructhe climate being less agreeable to

Senses of Fishes.

From the New York Sun. The opinion expressed by the German naturalist, Dr. Edinger, that fishes have no memory and few of the senses possessed by creatures of a higher organism and none of these in an acute degree, opens an and from the standpoint of the layman. For instance, Matthias Dunn, the Cornish disapprove. clares that they possess not only the five senses belonging to man, but two additional ones, without which even man, although he were equipped otherwise for a success. Members of the same family, herebyer and abildren brothers and abildren brothers and abildren brothers and abildren brothers and abildren. life in the deep sea, could not undertake those mysterious migrations which many who have had years to study one another's kinds of fishes annually accomplish as a necessary part of their life plan, and which the strong tie of blood-relationship, often find it extremely difficult to dwell in har-

Fish have the homing instinct as well as man," says Dr. Dunn, "and have their summer and winter homes, often far apart. If man had no better mental activities or senses than he now has the worry consequent on following these weak sensations power of getting away from it; and would be a thousand times more perplexing in the sea than on the land," and the intricacies and difficulties and obstacles of the sea depths would make "the neighborhood of the home at times a most em-barrassing place to find." But the migrating fish goes to it as unswervingly as the needle points to the pole, and it is virtually a needle pointing to the pole that forms the one sense which Dr. Dunn declares enables the fish to locate its destination and proceed onward to it with steadiness and proceed onward to it with steadiness and persistency. This sense Dr. Dunn calls the magnetic dermal sense, as distinguished from its other alleged additional sense, the lectric derma.

Her Way of Getting Clothes. From the Westminster Budget.

One woman I know deliberately gives up about a fortnight to the setting in order of her wardrobe each spring and autumn, refusing all engagements during that sacred period, and wholly giving herself up for the time being to the hot pursuit of clothes. Needless to say, her dressmaker is always forewarned and is ready for the invader, and so manages to get all the fittings into the fortnight. But, candidly, I don't know how it would work out if many others were at the same game; I should think it would at least mean the death of the dressmaker. However, the plan seems to work admir-ably for one; my friend goes through her season as if dressmakers did not exist, and always has the right frock ready. She is both rich and clever, I may remark, and I am inclined to think it is only a rich and clever woman who can carry out such a system—one for whom the dressmaker will set others' interests aside. At the same time I often wonder the system has not more followers, for there are numbers of very wealthy women in London to whom an immunity during the season from the eternal torment of the dressmaker would mean a very great deal.

The Horseshoe Falls.

From the Philadelphia Times. The Niagara Falls Power Company is about commencing the development of the power of the Horseshoe Falls. According to the present plans, 35,000 horse-power is to be developed, which is to be divided into three equal parts, one for an industrial establishment outside Victoria Park on the Canadian side, one to be transmitted to Toronto, and one to be held in reserve for the use of the company.

In the "Moonshine" District. From the Atlanta Constitution.

PERFECT MARRIAGES

Are Only Possible When Principals Are Equals.

WHY SOME UNIONS ARE FAILURES

The Wonder, Indeed, is Why So Many Are Successful.

A WISE WOMAN'S OPINIONS

(Copyright, 1901, by S. S. McClure Co.) Written for The Evening Star by Susan B. Anthony. While I have breath to express an opinion on this subject I shall declare that the first and foremost reason is because of the subject position of the wife. When we speak of the subjection of woman we mean always of the married woman. It was not to free the unmarried from legal bondage that the long, hard fight was made in this country, for the laws did not discriminate against the spinster with especial injustice, whatever social custom might have done. Practically all of the beneficent changes in the statutes relating to women in the last half century have been made to protect the wife from the husband. Most of the inequalities which still remain affect only married women. The one who remains single has little to fear. There is not a business partnership of

any kind that could survive under conditions which placed one member of the firm under the absolute domination and control of the other. By what logic, then, can we expect it in a partnership where the conditions are far more intimate, exacting and delicate than are possible in any other? "But," it may be urged, "there is a vast difference between marriage and other con-tracts. In this the woman yields her freedom and individuality to one who is a sworn protector, whose interests are identical with her own, and who is deeply concerned in seeing that she receives exact justice." If this be the case, why is it that men themselves, for the last fifty years, have been repealing the old laws re-garding the wife and replacing them with new enactments which would enable her to protect herself against her protector? But, notwithstanding all that has been done, the majority of wives are still in subjection to the husbands while they continue to live with them in the holy bonds of matrimony, and so long as this is the case we never can have, as a rule, the happiest and most exalted form of mar-

riage.

The wives of today have innumerable advantages over those of past generations, but the most important of all is still denied, namely, an equal right to the joint earnings of the marriage partnership. The law has yielded so far, in most of the states, as to nermit a wife to retain permit a wife to retain possession of the property she brought into the firm, and that which becomes hers by will or gift. If she go outside of the home to work, her wages are her own, but if she confine her labors to the demands of her household she is le-gally entitled only to board, shelter and clothes, and the husband decides as to the quality of these. Whatever she gets in addition is not by legal right, but simply through the influence she can bring to bear upon him. If she die first she cannot dispose by will of a dollar's worth of all they have accumulated together, but at his death he can deprive her of at least two thirds, and in many states more, of their joint earnings. The law, however, secures to her unconditionally a certain amount, presup-posing that if this were not done the husband would be likely to deprive her of all.

Profit-Sharing Plan.

The man who is penniless has the world before him with all of its opportunities for making a living. Modern innovations in a large degree have placed the unmarried we- From the Detroit Free Press no such freedom. By statute she owes her services to her husband, and her own sense of duty compels her to devote them to her household; therefore she is excluded from the wage-earning occupations, and, aithough performing her regular day's labor, is not entitled to handle a dollar of her earnings. I place above all other causes for unnappi-ness in marriage the absolute financial dependence of the wife, and I firmly believ that three-fourths of the friction would be removed if a fair share of the family come were placed at her unrestricted disposal, just as now the husband controls all There is not space here to go into an argument on this proposition. Nothing takes the independence, the self-respect and the contentment out of a man's life so completely as pauperism, and, stripped of all subterfuge, this is the condition of the vast majority of wives. They smart under the injustice; they rebel at the cajolery, deceit and sometimes intimidation which they interesting subject, as to which there are must practice to get what ought to be theirs by right; while they are often irritated beyond endurance to see the husband using money in ways which they wholly disapprove. If I were a husband I never naturalist, after lifelong study of fishes de- would admit that my marriage was a failure until I had tried the profit-sharing plan with my wife.

The wonder is not that so many mar they would still accomplish if they were indeed bereft of sight, hearing, feeling, smell or touch. who know but little of each other's inheritance of peculiarities; who are married, far too often, on a brief and imperfect acquaintance; who are suddenly thrown into the most intimate relationship, without the occupy a position not of interdependence, but of authority on one side and often unwilling dependence on the other-how in-finitely more difficult must it be for them to bring their lives into harmonious adjustment! The marvel lies in the fact that so many succeed in doing this, for the immense majority of marriages are fairly satisfactory to the contracting parties. It is only those that prove to be mistakes which challenge attention. The one whose troubles are carried into the courts attracts so much notice that the 900 which are being passed in comparative peace and happiness are entirely lost sight of, and people cry out, "Why are so many marriages a fail-

Figures Not So Bad.

The census of 1890 showed about 121,000 divorced persons in the United States, out of a population of over 62,500,000. A small fraction of 1 per cent is hardly appreciable in so vast a number, and certainly does not justify the slightest alarm or the conclusion that marriage, as an institution, is discredited. Our recent census doubtless will somewhat increase this percentage, but even should this be the case there is no necessity for a panic. There was never in the history of the world such a period of transition as the one through which we are now passing, and it is natural that the institution of marriage should be included in the general shaking up. This means simply that it must be more carefully studied with a view to placing it on a broader and firmer

While modern conditions of life allow men and women innumerable opportunities men and women innumerable opportunities of meeting, these are of the most superficial character and do not permit the long and thorough acquaintance which always should precede marriage. The latter brings many disjilusions even to those who be-lieved they had the most absolute knowledge of one another, and they often repent at leisure to as great a degree as those who married in haste. Society in the so-called married in haste. Society in the so-called middle and upper classes permits the un-married to meet only under artificial conditions, at balls, receptions, dinners, teas—devoted to small talk, with the accompani-ments of music, flowers, gala attire and crowds of people—all attractive and de-lightful, in a way, but affording no chance for a study of character, temperament, tastes and ideas. Yet on such acquaintance as this the young folks marry and set about to face the great problems of real life. That, under such circumstances, more than 99 per cent of marriages prove so endurable at least that the parties make no effort to have them annulled is greatly to the credit of human nature and a solendid testimony to the sacrament itself.

The Happy Matches. It is claimed that the marriages which

result from coeducation in our colleges are almost universally happy. A very wide observation leads me to believe that the

the case. Those years of companionship in the classroom and on the campus have given that mutual knowledge which would be the foundation, and have developed that similarity of tastes and pursuits which is essential to a congenial union. This rule holds good where men and women in the same profession marry, as physicians, lawyers, ministers, writers, teachers. I have known of scarcely an instance where such a marriage turned out unhappily, and this must be because of the congeniality of disposition which leads both into the same position which leads both into the same line of work and prompts them to continue it together. Society is apt to condemn mar-riage between an employer and his bookkeeper or stenographer, and yet their daily companionship has given each an insight of the habits and disposition of the other, and shown their ability to work together har-moniously. Where such marriages are founded on mutual respect and affection the chances ought to be in favor of their proving satisfactory, if we accept the pre-mise that a thorough acquaintance is a prime requisite for a successful union.

A prominent reason why many marriages are failures is found in the imperfect development of men and women. While neither would expect to succeed in any kind of business without a special training, they rush blindly and recklessly into this most complex and exacting of all life's re-lations, and are amazed when bankruptey stares them in the face. It is not possible to take up in detail the numerous causes which lead to this result, the infirmities of

Mutual Respect and Love.

This brings us back to our original proposition that the ideal marriage must be founded on that mutual respect which is possible only between equals, and out of this will grow the only love which is unchangeable. John Stuart Mill is often quoted as having said, "No ordinary man is willing to find at his own fireside an equal in the person he calls wife." This may have been true when it was written, but a new carrier in the calls wife. but a new generation of women have come into existence since that time and they have revolutionized the old ideals. Even the "ordinary" man expects far more of "the person he calls wife" now than in days past, while the most progressive men are demanding, if not their equals, certainly a more advanced womanhood than the world ever before has seen. Although the women of the United States stand more nearly on an equality with the men than nearly on an equality with the men than do those of any other nation, yet a larger proportion of men here marry than in any other country. Such statistics prove that, while increased opportunities in life may make some women so exacting in the choice of a husband as to prevent marriage altogether, they do not deter a constantly altogether, they do not deter a constantly increasing number of men from marrying. Men themselves are continually raising the standard for wives, and women are striving to reach it, but no sooner has this been done than they themselves fix a nobler standard for husbands. Thus each assists the other to rise, and both attain a higher level; while the nearer that of the woman approaches that of the mar the greater has approaches that of the man the greater becomes his respect for her. In the realm of education she has gained a hundred-fold in his regard since he has learned that her mental powers are not inferior to his own. This is equally true in the business world, since she has demonstrated her capacity in its many and varied departments. The its many and varied departments. The logical conclusion, therefore, cannot be evaded that there must be a corresponding increase of respect when she takes her rightful place in affairs of government.

This evolution is developing not only women, but men, and it is producing a greater mutual regard than ever has existed in the history of the race. Eventually this attitude must extend to the relations between husbands and wives, with the in-evitable result that, in the fuliness of time, there will be no necessity to inquire why so many marriages are failures.

Not Taking Any Chances.

"It was exciting while it lasted," said the commercial traveler who is home for a few days. "Now, what people may say never causes me any uneasiness; so when I saw a good thing in the new shirt waist that is all the go I immediately fitted myself out with a yellow affair that rivaled the famous sunsets that we had a number of years ago. As I look back at it now I am satisfied that I must have left a yellow streak through all the towns that I visited, and I doubt if the excitement created has subsided yet. The candid and open comments I heard would have caused a man with less nerve than I have to blush and give way to public opinion. But I am made of sterner stuff, and the frank com-

ments that I heard only made me the more determined to see the thing out. "It remained for a hotelkeeper in a little town that I visited to take a fall out of the. I sailed up to the desk in all the glory of my shirt waist, seized the ter, dashed down my name and demanded

the best room in the house.
"'Two dollars down,' said the old man

calmly, looking at me without a quiver of

'What's that? I shouted. "'Two dollars down,' he answered, as he

rescued a fly out of the ink.
"'See here,' I stormed, 'what do you mean by demanding money in advance of a man who has two trunks and a grip? Haven't I been here a dozen times and always paid my bills?" 'Can't help that,' he answered. 'It's \$2

down or git.' "He runs the only hotel that the town affords, or I wouldn't have argued with him as long as I did. There was no train out that night, and I had to stay where I was; so I returned to the attack once

'Perhaps you think I am a deadbeat? said I, mad as a wet hen. "'Perhaps ye are, an' perhaps ye ain't,'
he answered with exasperating slowness. But if a man is so all-fired hard up that he has to wear his wife's shirt waist it is jes' ez well not to take any chances. Two dollars down, please."
"I came down, so did the shirt waist as

Thought Himself a Sponge. From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

soon as I could open my trunk.

He arrived in Milwaukee yesterday, a tall, angular specimen of the inhabitants from the farms of northern Wisconsin. Travel-stained and weary, he dropped into a Grand avenue barber's shop and bathhouse for a real city shave. While indulging in this luxury the barber painted in such glowing colors the wonder of their bath establishment that the rural visitor finally decided to go in for it if it broke him. Attaching himself to an attendant, he was meekly led into a wonderful room of tiled floors and wall, white enameled bath tubs and all the modern improve-

nents of plumbing.
While the luxuriousness of it all overcame him for a while, his curiosity finally got the better of him and he proceeded to investigate. At the head of the tub was one of those patent cylindrical waste-pipe regulators that empty the tub by pulling up. After giving this a slight pull he settled dreamily back into the soothing water, noticing that the water was slowly diminin about an hour the attendant appeared,

inquiring if he had had enough.
"I guess I have," said he. "I've soaked up about six inches of your gol darned water, and I reckon that'll about do for

A Matter of Policy.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"See here, Cassidy," said De Kanter, "I caught one of your bartenders today putting water in the whisky." "Well, sor," Cassidy replied, "ye must understand that we have to make some concissions to the timperance people."

Not Necessarily. From the Chicago Tribune.

"Maria, your extravagance will ruin me. Didn't you tell me before we were married you could live comfortably on \$10 a week?" "Yes, but you didn't expect me to do it, did you, John?"

Grounds Sufficient. From the Columbus State Journal.

Layaround Lucas-"Why did de fellers blackball dat new hobo?" Willie Wontwurk-"He wuz drinkin' apol-

WALL ST. BEGGARS owner and a considerable speculator. It took the broker ten minutes to apologize in a manner belitting the occasion.

BOYCOTT HAS BEEN STARTED

In the higher ranks of beggardom it has long been a saying that Wall street is the best paying place in America for the prac-titioner of the art of touch and go. The assurance to carry his ends and coin mone temper, the lack of self-control and for-bearance, the business incapacity of the read, "And all of them get to Wall street husband, the domestic inaptitude of the before they die." Every form of begging wife, the total want of an equilibrium which will enable them to meet their ingame flourishes there, and that form flourishes best which is the most genteel and evitable difficulties with calmness and for-titude. The vices of youth prove too strong ingenious.

for the man to lay aside, and, carried into married life, produce the usual wreck. The frivolous, superficial attractions which ren-The financial district of New York, or, dered the girl so charming prove wholly in-adequate to retain the husband's love, and he has nothing more enduring to offer. The foundations of a perfect marriage cannot be laid upon a deficient manhood and wo-

Wall street and its prominent men has made it possible for the charity fiend to

to speculate in your office and had a run of luck, but I got on the wrong side of the market and now I am up against it. 1 nulsance that the brokers have under conwant to ask you for a small loan until I sideration a plan of organization in the sell a house I own in the country. When I the financial district of this unbearable in your office rolling up the money again." Like many other cases, the broker thinks he recognizes a casual customer in the ap-parent stranger and the loan is forthcom-

broker is the most resentful when victim-

the exchange an elderly man in shabby clothes addressed bim timidly; Ain't you Mr. So-and-so?" 'Yes, I am; but I'm in a great hurry."

"I just wanted to ask you ef you couldn't-'No, sir, I cannot," said the broker emphatically, scenting a "touch." As ne stalked away he was dimly aware of some messenger boys laughing at the figure his interlocutor cut as he stood, staring and discomfited. Half an hour later the broker came cut upon the street again only to run into the seedy little man.

The principal culture, however, at any rate in extent, is timber, forests covering nearly 15,000,000 acres of the total. In the exploitation of these forests the greatest care has to be given.

Just Wanted to Know.

"Mr. So-and-so," began the little man, From the London Chronicle. ceuldn't--"Now, see here," cried the outraged brok-

er. "I won't stand being held up this way. If you do it again I'll have you arrested "What?"

"I've got \$20,000 with your firm in combined wheat, and I just wanted to ask you if you couldn't tell me whether I'd better strating that the Annan deposits yield for strating that the Annan deposits yield for strating that the Annan deposits yield for strating that the Annan deposits yield and ten owners of The seedy little man was a country mill silver to the ton.

Thither Flock All Varieties of Mendicants.

MOST FRANKLY "ON THE TOUCH"

Brokers Are Freehanded and Give

Generously.

BOYCOTT HAS BEEN STARTED

Thither Flock All Varieties of Mendicants are inserted there without always gives a certain standing tone to a firm. It is too late to recall the maney when the list to the collect of the problem in a manner befitting the occasion.

Another class of beggar that the stock broker seeks relief from is the insistent man who collects for a charitable institution, real or imaginary, principally the latter. He invariably descends on his prey at the busiest time in the day, bursting in on the broker's study of the all-important ticker and recling off a begging petition while holding out a book, in which appears the headers of the charity in question. Most of the names are inserted there without their owners' permission, but the list serves to lend emphasis to the collector's remark that "it will look very queer when the list is published if your name does not appear there. Even Wall street men have their little hobbles, and figuring in the published lists of a charitable organization always gives a certain standing tone to a firm. It is too late to recall the money when the with his friends in the first problem learns later, by comparing notes with his friends in the fitting the occasion.

Another class of beggar that the stock broker seeks relief from is the inslicant the inslicant man who collects for a charitable institution, real or imaginary, principally the latter. He invariably descends on his prey at the busiest time in the day, bursting in the broker's study of the all-important to the br broker learns later, by comparing notes with his friends in the "street," that his name as well as theirs has been used in wholesale gathering in of funds, which in the rush and wairi of Wall street life where time is so precious that the simplest way of saving it is usually chosen, for a

Relentless in Persisting.

So persistent are some of the bogus collectors of charity that it is all the doortheir penetrating to the very floor in one entrance only to seek admission at an-

The financial district of New York, or, as some describe it, the financial center of the world, has always been the Mecca for the world has been such a wholesale descent of the begging fraternity that the brokers are crying out for relief from the nuisance. The sudden increase of business in Wall street and the daily reports of manness sales of stocks, and the stories, real and fanciful, of the making of vast fortunes by a turn of the wheel, have convinced outsiders that the streets of the financial section are bestrewn with gold and brokers are waiting only to be asked to hand out generous donations to any possible charity.

So long as the begging was done with some degree of finesse. Wall street endured it cheerfully, and gave freely. Lissome young women with soft voices and appealing eyes who wished to sell tickets to performances that were never intended to take place found a ready market; suave gested subscriptions to organizations which existed chiefly within those hats, collected an occasional bonus, while the hard-linck story, buoyantly and genially presented was always sure to be rawarded with the price of a drink. But the plain unvanished "hum" with a five days" undergrowth of whiskers and too well ventilated clothing is not popular on Wall street and this kind has become very prevalent of late. Along with him have come a horde of subscription agents, who invade buildings like a swarm of roaches, and are as little welcome. That is why Wall street is now in revolt.

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Of begging epistles every man of promimade it possible for the charity fiend to recognize a stock exchange man in the street, and it is quite a common thing for one of the board members to be approached by a seedy stranger and addressed by name.

Knew His Victim.

"Mr. Clews," begins the stranger, "I used to speculate in your office and the strength of the district. It is the broker's natural cross, and is borne uncomplainingly. But the army of beggars that its speculate in your office and the strength of the district. It is the broker's natural cross, and is borne uncomplainingly. But the army of beggars that its speculate in your office and the strength of the district. It is the broker's natural cross, and is borne uncomplainingly. But the army of beggars that its speculate in your office and the strength of the district. invades the most remote of private offices, that is ever hungry for more and stops at nothing to gain its end, has become such a

From Pearson's Magazine.

parent stranger and the loan is forthcoming. The ups and downs of Wall street life make it necessary for every one to be kindly disposed to the man who is temporarily out at elbows. The borrower may be the lender in a few weeks' time. But whom the same broker is approached a secwhen the same broker is approached a sec-ond time with the same tale of hard luck eer street," and growth of the remaining trees, and all the of all people in the world the Wall street clearances made are immediately replenished by young plants. Even private own-At the same time the broker must be cautious in his dealings with the stranger who accosts and claims acquaintance with him on the street. There are many varieties of speculators, and some of those who drift in from the country districts wearing clothes that would make a hit on the variety stage are too good customers. the variety stage are too good customers administration of the Imperial Appana to lose. A certain member of a big Wall which possesses numerous estates, administration of the Imperial Appanages, street firm had an unpleasant experience revenues from which are devoted excluin this line recently. As he was going to

to the support of the members of the Russian imperial family.

The total area of these estates is a good deal over 20,000,000 acres. Being situated in the most diverse districts, an extraordinary variety of subtropical and temperate natural productions is cultivated, including sugar, tobacco, cotton, wine, tea, fruit, roses, as well as grain of every kind.

Gold in Scotland.

I only wanted to ask you of you A few weeks ago the report of the discovery of gold at Leith was announced. Now the further news is afforded that gold has been found at Turbeckhill, near An-Then give me back my \$20,000," said the latest discovery relates to a find of the tle man, patiently. nan, in Dumfriesshire. It appears that this enough, is said to have been worked by pennyweights of gold and ten ounces o

IN THE FISHING SEASON.

